

CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

Charlotte, (N. C.) March 3, 1837.

[NO. 325.]

200 subscribers, 1000000 copies.

THEIR BORN 1000000
200 DOLLARS, if not paid in advance.
Three Dollars, if not paid within
one month.
A failure to satisfy the holder of a check at
the end of the year, will be considered
a non-dishonored check.

175 Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Again, Doctor B. B. C. is reported as
Agent for the Standard, and International as
regular and circumstantial in my service. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

NAME.	First Day of Month.	MOON'S PHASE.
1 Friday.	1 185 21	Full Moon.
2 Saturday.	2 185 22	New.
3 Sunday.	3 185 23	1/2 full.
4 Monday.	4 185 24	1/4 full.
5 Tuesday.	5 185 25	Full Moon.
6 Wednesday.	6 185 26	1/4 full.
7 Thursday.	7 185 27	1/2 full.

40,000 LBS. BACON for sale
by the subscriber.

—2000 Pounds of LARD.
W. F. ALEXANDER.

NOTICE. A. L. person having claims against the
Estate of Francis Skinner, don't be
deceived in presenting them duly authenticated
within the time prescribed by law, or
his notice will be placed in her of their re-
covery.

Those who purchased property on the sale
of the effects of the Insured, are requested
that their notes are now due, and prompt
payment will be required, and all those in-
debted to said Estate are requested to pay
up and save costs.

May 1. B. GATES,
A. L. with the mill assumed.

PA. 22, 1837.

NOTICE. ROBERT WILSON, liv-
ing near the Tuckasee-
ge Ford, on the Catawba River,
now stands as an Entree, one chest-
nut colored HORSE, with a bright star in her
forehead, and on the left side where the head
turns the neck, a hard lump or wisp about
the size of an egg—the appears to have been
badly founded or otherwise disordered in
her limbs. Valued at eighteen dollars.

ALEX. GREER, D. R.

PA. 22, 1837.

NOTICE. FROM the subscriber, on or about the
25th of December last, a Red Morocco
Poker Bank, (new) containing \$225.50—
Actions: a twenty dollar bill, two five dollar
bills, one three dollar bill and two twenty
five cent pieces in silver. The above mon-
ey was taken from the subscriber by Gil-
bert Paul and Jerome Paul—they are about
5 miles from Columbia at one Armstrong's.
I will give a reward of ten dollars for the
apprehension of said Paul's, or either of
them if confined in any jail.

SAMUEL BUCHANAN.

PA. 22, 1837.

NOTICE. The Beautiful Stalion,
YEW.

ADMIRAL NELSON.

WILL stand the com-
ing season, at the

following place, viz: Ery-

Monday, Tuesday and

Wednesday in Charlotte, and every Thursday,

Friday and Saturday at Lewis Dunc-

kin, eight miles south of Charlotte, near the

Cotton road, and will be let to Mares at the

following terms, viz: Ten Dollars the Stal-

ion; Five Dollars the single leap, to be paid

at the time of service; if not then paid, the

Mar will be considered as put by the sub-

criber; and Fifteen Dollars to ensure a Mar-

to be with her—the owner parting with

her before it is ascertained, forfeits the en-

closure. Young Admiral Nelson will be

regular at his stables, (public days and un-
avoidable circumstances excepted.) All pos-

sible care will be taken to prevent accidents

of any kind, but I will not be responsible

for any. The season to commence the 10th

of March and end the 10th of June.

Description.—Young Admiral Ne-

lon is a beautiful dapple gray horse, six years

old this spring, full 16 hands high, hand-
somely marked, and very much the figure, size,

and color of his sire, with the exception of

his ears, tail, and legs, which are black,

and possessing great muscular power.

Postscript.

Young Admiral Nelson was got by old

Admiral Nelson, of Virginia, the property

of Col. John L. White; he by Madison;

Madison by the old imported Diamond,

who was the sire of old Sir Archie; old Admiral

Nelson's dam was got by young Diamond,

and some of a full blooded Chickasaw mare;

his grand-dam by Bell Air; his great grand-

dam by the imported horse Black-and-all-

Black. Young Admiral Nelson's dam was

got by Col. William Thompson's Bedford,

of South Carolina, out of a Diamond mare.

JOHN D. GRAHAM.

PA. 22, 1837.

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Sheriff Deeds for Sale.

Established Journal News.

New York, February 9.

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should pass. No one thereafter would purchase land of the Government without a license. License, in my opinion, is sufficient and sufficient would be a license on the part. To obtain this, however, the oath of the applicant was required, and thus it could only be obtained on payment of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, for which the citizen may now receive a grant in the simple. After he had made his purchase, under the authority of his license, the purchaser has to comply with the condition of settlement and cultivation, and must within the period of five years, prove to the satisfaction of the register and recorder, who are both high judicial officers, a compliance with these conditions, before he can receive his title; and if he failed to comply, by accident or otherwise, he forfeits both his money and the land. I stated that this was a virtual increase of the price of the public lands to the actual settler; so much so, that any uneducated man would prefer to give the speculators two dollars per acre for land of the same quality, to giving the Government one dollar and twenty-five cents for a license with these oppressive conditions.

Having established this point, I then undertook to show that it would increase vastly the power of the Government in the new State, if they chose to exercise this patronage for political purposes. That they would do it, we have ample proof in the past conduct of the Administration, and in the principles which have been openly avowed by its friends. A former Senator from New York, high in the confidence of the party, and now Chief Magistrate of that State, had openly avowed, in his place on this floor, that to the voters belong the spoils, or which he was reprimanded at the time by the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Webster) in a manner worthy of his distinguished talents. Assuming, then, that the power would be exercised with a view to political influence, I showed that it would place a vast number of the citizens of the new State, probably not less than one hundred thousand, in a condition of complete dependence on the receivers, and of vassalage to the Government.

These are the sentiments which I delivered on a former occasion, and which I now reiterate to the full extent—omitting nothing that is material, as far as connected with the letter of the President; and for the delivery of which, my privileges as a Senator, and those of this body have been so grossly outraged.

Mr. Grundy said that he had risen not to say anything respecting the letter and certificates which had been read, nor of the feelings of the Senator from South Carolina towards the President, or of the President towards that gentleman. With their long continued and unhappy differences and misunderstandings he had nothing to do. He should rather say, with the past.

Non nobis tigata compone lite.

He regretted greatly that any such misconduct, standing should exist, and whatever the Senate might think proper to say or do in the case, if his judgment approved of it, he should cheerfully assent. Something certainly was due in justice to the Senator from South Carolina. Mr. G. did not so understand him as he had been represented. He had listened attentively, and had not heard any thing from that gentleman which induced him to believe that any intimation in his speech was directed against the President, personally or individually. The charge had been of a general character, and much in the language now stated. That which had chiefly arrested his attention in the recapitulation now made was the connection between Mr. McLemore and the President of the United States. Mr. McLemore was one of his nearest neighbors. He could not say that he was intimately acquainted with the nature of that gentleman's business, but he had a general impression as to what it was. And he might venture very safely to say that Mr. McLemore had not borrowed money to speculate upon since the removal of the deposits. Though certainly a man of great wealth, he had enough to do to pay his own debts, nor was it in his power to obtain as much accommodation from the banks as many others of less property than himself. Mr. G. did not believe that he had any interest in the proceedings referred to. He had been a locator of land for others, and Mr. G. had heard that he was in the habit of obtaining \$200 for every tract of one mile square which he located. He did not, however, speak this from his own knowledge. From all he knew of Mr. McLemore's affairs, he did not believe that the operations of this Government were looked to by him for purposes of speculation. The remarks of the Senator from South Carolina, which he understood to relate to this gentleman, constituted the only part of his speech which at all affected the President. To be sure, it was impossible for Mr. G., at the time the Senator was speaking, not to think of certain individuals concerning whom he had heard reports in regard to speculation. There were individuals high in office who were said to be concerned, but Mr. G. had not understood the Senator from South Carolina as referring individually to the President.

Mr. Calhoun made some remarks, very interestingly heard at our reporter's seat, in which the name of Mr. McLemore was mentioned, but what was said could not be made out. Mr. C. was understood to say that he had not read the report of his remarks in the *Globe*, or in any other paper; he had often done so and generally found them very incorrectly given. Nor was this surprising; the situation of the reporter, and the noise in the Chamber, rendered it almost impossible that they should distinctly hear all that was said. The reporter who had sacrificed in this case sat, he believed, immediately behind him; and the reporters of the *Globe* were never in the habit of submitting to him any of their reports for revision.

Mr. Grundy said that Mr. McLemore was no relative of the President by consanguinity; he had married the daughter of John Donelson.

Mr. Calhoun did not impute any blame for what had been reported in the *Globe*. The President, however, had thought proper to take up that report, and, in commenting upon it, had used language which no gentleman was in the habit of employing to another, and which, indeed, was more worthy of the purloins of Billingsgate than of the manner of the Chief Magistrate of a great nation.

Mr. Walker said he should make no remarks on the difficulty which had arisen between the Senator from South Carolina and the President. He had been an attentive listener during the speech referred to, and had not understood the Senator as making any charge against the President personally. The charges had been of a general nature, connecting the removal of the deposits with the system of speculation and with the introduction of the present bill. Mr. W. would say a few words as to the manner in which this bill had been introduced. An address had been delivered by himself in 1830, in which the proposition, now embodied in the bill, was substantially presented: the address had been published, and—

Mr. Calhoun here interposed, and disclaimed any imputation whatever on the motives of the honorable gentleman in introducing the bill; he had never doubted for a moment that they were honest and patriotic, and that the honorable Senator's whole course in the matter was prompted by his zeal for what he understood to be the interests of the new State.

Mr. Walker then observed, that the measures did not originate with the Administration; but had in the first place been suggested in the address referred to, and had again been called up

in public notice during a session of Congress in his name during the year 1830, and in the name, whatever with the removal of the deposits. That, on the contrary, was a measure which only Administration measures which he did not fit his duty to oppose, not on grounds of constitutional law, however, but on those of expediency alone. Mr. W. then went into a defense of the bill, contending that it would have produced the very reverse of that which had been predicted in the price of land in the hands of speculators.

Mr. Calhoun would shortly observe that, if he had been led into error in supposing that the funds derived from banks had been used for purposes of speculation in the public lands, he had been led into it by the President himself, who had said so in his message.

Mr. Clay rose, and said that himself waited under the expectation that the Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Walker), who had just resumed his seat, or some other friend of the Administration, would make some motion founded upon the letter which had been laid before the Senate by the Senator from South Carolina. And if now (added Mr. Clay, pausing, and looking around the Senate,) any friend of the Administration has it in contemplation to submit any such motion, I will, with pleasure, give way that it may be made.

That most extraordinary letter (continued Mr. Clay,) has filled me with the deepest regret and mortification. Regret that the illustrious citizen at the head of the Government should have allowed himself to address such a letter, in such a spirit, and in such language, to one of the representatives of a sovereign State of this Union; mortification that the Senate of the United States should be reduced to the State of degradation in which we all feel and know it now to be. That this letter is a palpable breach of the privileges appertaining to this body by the Constitution, is beyond all controversy. It has not been denied and cannot be denied. It is such a letter as no constitutional measure would dare address to any member of the legislative body; and if he could so far forget himself as to do it, it would make the throne shake on which he sits.

We, Mr. President, who belong to the Opposition, have no power to protect the privileges of this body, nor our individual privileges. The majority alone is now invested with authority to accomplish these objects. On that majority rests exclusively the responsibility of maintaining the dignity and privileges of the Senate. And I have seen, with great surprise, not one of that majority has risen, or appears disposed to rise, to vindicate the privileges which belong to the Senate. All of them, on the contrary, sit by in silence, as if they were ready to acquiesce in this new invasion of the rights of the Senate by the President of the United States, a co-ordinate branch of the Government.

I heard with satisfaction, from the Senator from South Carolina, that he intended himself to make no motion founded upon the President's letter, but should leave it to the Senate to protect its own rights. How can any member of the minority offer any motion, with that view, after the documents which were brought forward by the friends of the Administration during the debate which arose on the removal of the deposits, and which have been more recently maintained during that on the expunging resolution, and supported by the vote of the Senate? Such is the lamentable condition to which the Senate is now reduced, how can the majority itself bring up any such motion? According to these documents, the Senate, being the tribunal to try the President in the event of an impeachment, has no power or right to express any opinion whatever on the constitutionality of any act which it may perform. He may insult the body or its members; he may enter this Chamber with an armed force, disperse the members, and impune them; but we must submit without murmur or complaint, and patiently wait until the majority of the House of Representatives, composed of his friends, shall vote an impeachment against him; which, if it were possible for them to do, there stands here a majority, composed also of his friends, ready to acquit him?

Let those who have contributed to produce the present unhappy state of things, who have strip the other branches of the Government of their powers, one by one, and piled them on the Executive, until it has become practically the supreme power, answer for what they have done. Under all the responsibility which they stand to our God and our country, let them respond for this flagrant violation of the constitutional privileges of the Senate. As for us, the poor privilege only remains of announcing to the People and to the States that the Senate, once a great bulwark of the public liberty, by a succession of encroachments, is now placed at the mercy of the Executive, exposed to every insult and outrage which the unbridled passions of any President may prompt him to offer.

The Senate then proceeded to debate the Land Bill.

A strange story is related in the London Court Journal, under the appropriate title of "Scandal at Madrid." It relates to a celebrated beauty, not of the strictest virtue, who had been the mistress of a great capitalist, and was, at the date of the letter containing the information, passionately loved by the minister Mensaib; but between these two protectors, she had been taken "under the protection of the Yankee eagle," by a high functionary, and it was not until after ruining him, that she transferred her venal affections to the [other] minister. It can't be possible that Maj. Eaton has been getting into a scrape so soon.—*N. York Com. Ad.*

Distressing Condition.—The British ship Diamond, Capt. Toole, arrived at the Port of New York on Wednesday evening from Liverpool, having had a passage of sixty-three days. She had one hundred and eight-four passengers, who had suffered greatly—two died on the passage from exhaustion; and those who have dragged out a miserable existence, were so feeble, that when the news collector went on board, and offered to supply them with fresh beef, he was requested by the captain to withhold it, and send them a little bread, which unfortunately was not on board his boat. On the passage, carried away the topmasts, fore and main yards, leaving nothing but the stumps of the lower masts standing. During a severe gale two of the seamen were lost over board, and one died of fatigue.

The great match at chess which has been three years in progress between Paris and London, has terminated in favor of the French players, and the Englishmen have remitted the stakes.

Rule for business men.—Call on business men, in business hours, only on business—do your business and go about your business.

Editorial in the City of New York.

From the Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1838.

Since I last wrote you, our city has been a scene of riot and disturbance, diagnostic perhaps beyond any previous. The call of the meeting in the Park yesterday, of which I told you in my letter of last evening, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, brought together ten or fifteen thousand persons, more than half of whom were foreigners of the very lowest class—poor, ill-educated, drunken, and helms. The cold weather, wind, and excitement, and the character of the multitude assembled presented all alarm. The crowd collected in some half dozen groups of two or three hundred each, and were each addressed by some colored leader. The origin of the mob may be traced to the following placard which had been posted upon all the public places of the city for several weeks past.

BREAD, MEAT, RENT, FUEL!

THEIR PRICES MUST COME DOWN!

The Voice of the People must be heard and will prevail! **"Let the People will meet in the Park, Mass or Mass, at 4 o'clock on MONDAY AFTERNOON."**

To inquire into the cause of the present anomalous Distress, and to devise a suitable Remedy. All Friends of Humanity, determined to resist monopolies and extortions, are invited to attend.

MOSES JAQUES, DAN'L GORHAM,

PAULUS HELD, JOHN WINDT,

DAN'L A. ROBERTSON, ALEX'M'N.

WARDEN HAYWARD, ELIJAH F. CRANE.

New York, Feb. 10, 1837.

To call a populace together at a moment like the present, when the whole power of the city are suffering, on a subject of bread, was well calculated to inflame their passions. The meeting was held, and more two or three thousand assembled. What the proceedings were we have not heard. As soon as the meeting dissolved many of the mob present assembled together and repaired to Mr. Hart & Co.'s store in Washington, near Courtland street, where they congregated into a formidable mob. It is well known that Mr. Hart, although only an agent, has his large stores filled with several thousand barrels of flour; they soon demolished the doors, and began turning the barrels of flour into the street, breaking in the barrels and scattering its contents to the winds. Some were engaged in rolling it away, others in filling their bags and boxes, and running with it in every direction. Most of it, however, was thrown into the street and opposite to the store the flour was knee deep.

A great number of barrels of flour were rolled out of the second story windows and dashed to stones. The mob had entire possession of the premises until after 7 o'clock. The police officers, to the number of a dozen or two repaired to the spot but were driven off with some injury. The mob were, as far as we could observe, the whole of them foreigners. From fifty to one hundred were active athletic men, using their utmost exertions to destroy property. They were, however, surrounded by perhaps five hundred others not so active, but who rendered every aid and assistance.

The mob retained entire possession of Hart's store unopposed until they were satisfied. They then raised a shout of "Break" no doubt intended for Messrs. A. H. Moore & Co., flour merchants on the opposite side of the town, v. t. at the corner of Broad and Water streets. On taking their circuit, they came to the store of S. H. Herrick & Co., on the corner of Water street and Clinton slip, and seeing a sign of Flour Store, they commenced throwing a volley of brick bats through the second story windows; they then descended a long ladder, and with the mob broke in the store, and rolled some thirty or forty barrels of flour into the street. While they were engaged at this point, a sufficient number of citizens had started to make from the Hall, with all the Aldermen and assistants, and some police officers at their head, went down to Hart's store where they put the mob under the care of watchmen.

The mob at Herrick's store got news of the force of the civil authority, and immediately dispersed. A large number of persons were apprehended in the street, with bags and boxes of flour, and lodged in Bradwell, but none of the ring-leaders, or very few, were captured. At about 7 o'clock, the military, which the Mayor had ordered out, assembled, but, before they reached the Hall, the citizens had effectually put down the mob. We should judge that from Mr. Hart's store some two to three hundred barrels had been destroyed. We fear this, however, was not his worst loss. His counting-room was completely riddled—every book and paper that they could lay their hands on was destroyed. We had an excellent opportunity of witnessing the whole course of the disturbance; and we are convinced that five minutes at Mr. Hart's store would have checked this riot; one half would probably have dispersed the rioters. We have no doubt that the call made at the head of this article has no doubt been the whole cause of the disturbance; and we have not any doubt that had our Police been as efficient as they ought to have been, it would have been suppressed in a few moments.

A great force of military and police officers were on duty during the night, but the city was perfectly quiet.

Rumors are floating about the city to-day that a second attack will be made, this evening, upon the large flour establishment of the city. The rioters, I hope and am assured, will meet with a warm reception.

The Secretary of the Treasury acknowledges the receipt of an anonymous letter, postmarked "Lobannon, Connecticut, January 6th," which states: "In the late war a partner of mine took up (I believe) for a number of yards of cotton cloth more than he delivered; the enclosed is to make restitution."

The amount enclosed in the letter (\$10) being presumed to be due to the United States, has been deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the Bank of the Metropolis.—*Globe.*

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.— Singular case of Divorce.—A very singular case has been not long since published at Venice, and was much discussed in the German Journal. It was a marriage which was dissolved the day after it was celebrated. The bride, a lady of twenty seven, much admired for her beauty, was most unexpectedly found to have her person covered from the breast to the knees with a profusion of black, thick, bristly hair; she was in fact compared to a black poodle in these parts; and it was held to be a sufficient ground for divorce.

Whilst an abolition lecturer was holding forth in the Artist's gallery, Boston, a few weeks since, an epidemic sneezing seized both himself and his audience which compelled them to disperse. A little Cayenne pepper sprinkled on the stove is supposed to have been the cause.

From the *Colonized Times*, Gloucester, Jan. 10.

UNPARALLELED SHAMESTY OF A STATE.

BRADWELL, THE BANDIT.

One of the most daring cases of robbery that has been recorded for some time past, was committed in this country, on Wednesday night the 4th inst., by a negro fellow belonging to Mr. John Matthews, living five or six miles south of this place. The outrage was no great, the circumstances so revolting, and the presence of mind, bravery, self-possession, activity, strength and skill of the lady on whom the murder was attempted to be perpetrated, no unfeeling, and almost so unnatural in women, that we cannot forbear giving all the circumstances as related to us.

Mr. Matthews was absent from home, and his wife, three small children and the negro, composed the family the night this demon attempted to take the life of his mistress. Mrs. Matthews, unconscious of danger, was attending to her usual business, when, early in the night, a whistle was two or three times heard at the window, the negro being in the house with his mistress, having just finished making a large fire. [We will here remark, that Mr. M. is said to have a considerable sum of money at present, and there is scarce a doubt but this negro, in partnership with some other, either white or black, had made a plot to take the life of Mrs. M. to get possession of the money.]

When the whistle was heard, the negro, pretending to be as much alarmed as his mistress, remarked, that he would go out and get the axe to defend themselves with, if danger should approach them. He did so, and placed it against the side of the house.

In a short time, while Mrs. Matthews was stooping to pick up something she had dropped, the negro caught her by the neck with one hand and reached the other for his axe, swearing he intended to kill her. She rose from her stooping posture, broke his grasp, and threw him as far from her by her quick motion and strength, as to be able to get the axe first, which she did, and fearing he might take it from her, pitched it out as far as she could in the dark, where she thought he would hardly again find it. The negro, thinking he could accomplish his demoralized purpose without it, again rushed at Mrs. M. with the intention of throwing her in the fire. He threw her upon the hearth, but she rose, as she says, with reverent strength, and strange as it may seem, threw him on the floor. A scuffle for some minutes ensued, when the negro, rather getting the advantage, got her out of the house and by her hair dragged her some distance in the darkness of a pond, where he said he intended to drown her. Having a gate or bars to pass through she there once more regained her feet, and determined to make another struggle for her life. Here he thought of, and drew, a large dirk knife from his pocket, with which he thought to despatch her. She saw it, and immediately, markably, and vigorously grasped it. Each endeavored to wrench it from the other, in which neither succeeded. She finally, however, turned his own weapon upon himself and although yet firmly grasped by each, she succeeded in cutting his throat? Thus it ended. He supposed his life was near enough ended and left her. She immediately gathered up her children, and set out for the nearest neighbor's, where she gave the alarm and a search for him was commenced. We learn, that he has since been found, and that the wound in the throat is not severe enough to cause his death. Pity but it had been, for his life ought to be taken by her hands.

The struggle lasted for a considerable time, and we have given the particulars as near as we can recollect them. If any error is made in the statement, it is unintentional. Mrs. Matthews certainly deserves a great deal of praise for her conduct. Where is the woman in a thousand, that would not, from the great alarm, have surrendered her life immediately into the hands of the demon? He told her, during the fight, that he had made a large fire for the purpose of burning her and her children in it that night, and at one time came very near putting her in it. His life should be the price of his conduct.

When will wonders cease.—A late London paper has the following:

There is now residing in Oxford-street, London, an engaging little girl about three years old. The color of her eyes is pale blue, and on the iris, or circle around the pupil, these inscriptions are seen:

Left Eye. Right Eye.

NAPOLON. NAPOLEON.

EMPEREUR. NAPOLEON.

These are traced in the above sized letters, although all the letters are not equally visible; the commencement **NAP** and **NA** being most distinct. The color of the letters is almost white, and at first sight of the child, they appear like rays, which make the eyes appear vivacious and sparkling. The accuracy of the inscriptions is much assisted by the stillness of the eye on its being directed upwards, as to an object on the ceiling of the room, &c., and with this aid, the several letters may be traced with the naked eye. This effect is accounted for by the child's mother earnestly looking at a *French piece of Napoleon's*. It was given to her by her brother, previously to a long absence; and this operating upon her mind at a particular time in her life, has produced the appearance in question.

It was visible at the child's birth, and has increased with her growth.

The elegant and thoroughbred

HORSES McDUFF.

WILL stand the coming Season at the Charlotte Hotel on the 6th of March next, and on the City-March of R. Peoples' Store in Providence Settlement and at T. R. Cresson's Store, Lancaster, Da. S. C. on the 10th and 11th March, and from thence to Charlotte every 9th day during the season, and will render service at the low price of \$12 the single leap; \$20 the season; \$30 to ensure a mare to be in foal, which shall be due at noon as the fee is ascertained or the property changed, with fifty cents to the Stable in every instance. Every care and attention will be paid to prevent accidents, but I will not be liable for any. McDUFF is a beautiful colt, fifteen hands and three inches high, in fine health, rising eleven years old. In appearance and purity of blood, he has but few equals. The season to commence the 1st of March, and end the 15th June.

Pedigree.—McDUFF was got by the celebrated Race Horse Washington, by Mr. Timmons, and Timmons by the justly renowned horse Sir Archy. Washington's dam was the celebrated Aristide, the imported Citizen. McDuff's dam was Col. L. H. Jones' fine trot mare Purification, who was by Sir Archy. Her dam by Sir's old Master, the last race horse in America of his day, her grand dam by Bell Air, her g. g. grand dam by Celar, g. g. g. grand dam by the imported horse Why-not.

Performances.—McDUFF made his first appearance on the Tree Hill Course at Richmond, Virginia, the Spring he was four years old. He was started for the Proprietor's Purse, 2 miles heats, which was won by Collier, at three heats, McDuff second in the race. He was then travelled to Charlottesville, Va., and started for the Jockey Club Purse of \$400, three miles heats, which he won at two heats, beating Col. Gath's celebrated mare Morigans and others. He did not run again until Fall 1830, when he was travelled to Hillsborough, N. C., and started for the Jockey Club Purse of \$350, three miles heats, which he won at two heats, beating Mr. J. J. Harrison's Betsy Kid, Mr. Bullock's Eliza Splotch, and others; time, 1st heat, 5m. 16s.; 2nd heat, 5m. 53s.—See Turf Register, Vol. 2, page 146. He was then travelled to the Buffalo races, in very bad order, and was beaten. He was then carried to Warrenton and beaten by Collier, who is considered the best race horse in Virginia.—McDuff second in the race. He was then travelled to Scotland Neck, N. C., and started for the Jockey Club Purse, two miles heats, which he won at two heats, beating Mr. Baker's Avarilla by Archy, Mr. West's Maria West, by Marion, who afterwards was sold for \$2,000, and Mr. Bullock's Betsy Kid, by Napoleon. He was then travelled through ice and snow to Wilmington, N. C., and started in three days after he arrived, for the Jockey Club Purse, three miles heats, winning the first and third heats in great style, beating Mr. Loring's Rob Roy, Mr. Davis's Black Snake, &c. McDuff was then purchased by Capt. L. Williamson, of Virginia, and put in training for Fall 1831. He was travelled to Liberty, and started for the Jockey Club Purse, three miles heats which was won by Bessie, one of the best race horses in Virginia. This was a hard-contested race, and ran in uncommonly fine time—1st heat, 5m. 32s.; 2nd heat, 5m. 27s. (nearly little short of a mile). He was then travelled to Hillsborough, and beaten, (as it was thought) by the boy not being able to hold him while running in deep mud. He was then travelled to Warrenton, where he was started for the Proprietor's Purse, two miles heats, which he won at three heats, beating a field of five horses, among them, Mr. Bullock's Double Archy, Mr. Harrison's Post Mistress, Mr. West's Tom Brown, &c. He was then travelled, during a most inclement winter, and was twice on the road near dying with the cholera to Cheraw, where he was started two miles heats, inretched order, and bad health, which he lost, but all present agree that he was unfit to run, and had been badly prepared. Few horses have run more races in so short a time, and but few more successful. His tail, skin, blood and appearance, will entitle him to rank among the first St. Horses of the day. His Colts, some of which are now four years old, bid fair, in size and appearance, to sustain the high reputation of their ancestry.

W. P. JOHNSON.
Sandusky Annex Co. Feb. 1837. 347

Two Miles Standard.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from 75 to 100 cords of

Good Tan Bark,

delivered to him in Charlotte the coming Spring. Liberal prices will be given, one half cash and the other half in leather, to be delivered by the 1st of June. Bark of young timber would be preferred and a small difference in the price will be made.

P. M. BROWN.

Feb. 14, 1837. 35

Bristow N. C. Worwick

TAKES this method of returning thanks to the public for the liberal patronage with which he has already been favored, and begs a continuance of the same. He promises to use his best exertions to please those who may condescend to call on him. You have tried me five months, I hope you will try me five months more, and enable me to ascertain whether my patronage will be sufficient to warrant me in making Charlotte my home for life.

N. B. He will trim the children's hair gratis whose parents become customers, any time on Friday.

—HE ALSO ALIVE—

FANCY GAMES for Sale, Charlotte, Feb. 15, 1837. 35

Heavy City, and Foreign Hides.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand, and receiving daily,

Heavy City, New York, and Foreign Hides,

well worth the attention of Tanners in the interior, which he offers for sale at the lowest and on most accomodating terms for Cash or City Acceptances.

—ALSO—

Locusts of all kinds on hand, and

intended to enter at the shortest notice.

—C. CRUIKSHANK

Charlotte, Feb. 25, 1837.

MESS-CELLAR-HOUSE.

YIELD NOT TO DARK DESPAIR.
How thou canst that knoweth
In this dark world of ours,
Whose people smile approves them—
Yield not to dark despair.

One man who fragrance brings—
Shows but for themselves,
Gaudy, confounding human—
Whose love in all things overcomes—

One gentle star to guide thee—
And blies thee on thy way,
That's on whose stories tell thee—
Bill binds its gentle rays—

One crystal fountain, springing—
Within life's desert waste,
Whose waters still are bringing—
Refreshments to thy taste—

One useful voice to cheer thee—
When sorrows had distract;
One heart when thou art weary,
Whereto thy head to rest—

Till that sweet rose is faded,
And cold that heart so warm,
Till clouds thy star have shaded,
Hed not the passing storm?

Till the kind voice that blest thee,
All mists in death doth lie,
And the frost that oft refresheth thee,
To thee is ever dry?

Then hast one fit to bind thee
To this dark world of care,
Then let not sorrow bind thee—
Yield not to dark despair.

HEAVEN.
"Sweet are my thoughts, and I my ease,
When this celestial frame I feel;
In all my hopes, in all my fears,
There's something kind, and pleasing still."

To the Christian, how unspeakably sweet
it is to meditate on Heaven, and to think
of resting in Heaven with God, to all eternity.

To think of leaving all the cares
and perplexities, and sorrows of this world,
and especially of leaving these corrupt
bodies of sin, and all that makes us uncomfortable,

and unhappy, and unholly. To think

that instead of having our ears grated by

profane swearing, and filthy communications,

we shall hear the sweet harps of angels,

and the grateful songs of all the redeemed.

That for our company, instead of

noisy, hardened sinners, we shall have Che-

ribum, and Seraphim, and the spirit of all the just made perfect.

That instead of hearing of toil, and sorrow, and disappointments—our weary souls shall rest—we shall have access to the tree of life, and be filled

with all the fullness of God.

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